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Business Notices.

As WHITE AS SNOW.

As white as snow on the peaks of Ahmo, Or the foam on their beautiful rivers: As white as the stone from Carrara outblows, When the powder the white quarry shivers;

As bright as the star in the ether afar,
When the twilight steals down from the neountains
As bright as the beams on the breeze-dimpled streams
Of Tuseany's wonderful fountains;

Are the teeth, white and neat bathed in SOZODONT sweet Every day by the white hand of Beauty; While the breath seems, they say, like new-mown fregrant

Thus SOZODONT mollifles duty.

THE FAVORITE

The most popular dentifries of the day is SOZODONT. People parker it because they have found by experience that it raily does do that is calmed for it; that it is a genuine countrier of the teeth, that it is, as its name SOZODON signifies, a true preservative of them; that it imparts a pleasant arona to the breath, and renders the gums rosy and healthfully firm. The favorite among dentifrices therefore is SOZODONT.

DR. SIEGERT'S ANGOSTURA BITTERS, the most efficacious stimulant to excite the appetite, keeps the digestive organs in order.

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New-Work Daily Tribung

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

SUNDAY, JUNE 19, 1892.

TWENTY-FOUR PAGES

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

of Nonconformists at Clapham on the Ulster convention and Home Rule. - The Czar and Emperor Francis Jeseph will probably meet in the fall, in Poland. === The London Trades Council will run a candidate for Parliament in Mr. Gladstone's district. === The King of Dahomey has placed himself under the protection of Germany.

Domestic .- Ex-Secretary Whitney reached Chicago and assumed the leadership of the Cleveland forces; the delegates chosen by the Syracuse Convention have applied for seats in the National Democratic Convention. === All indictments against Maverick Bank directors were quashed in Boston. = Emmons Blaine, oldest surviving son of ex-Secretary Blaine, died suddenly at Chicago. ____ The Philadelphias won two games of baseball from the Brooklyns at Philade the Baltimores beat the New-Yorks at Baltimore.

Congress.-The House in session; the General Deficiency bill was reported; discussion of the Tin Plate bill was continued. A recess was taken

City and Suburban .- Montana won the Suburban Bay were Vestibule, Ajax, Zorling, the Bliss would be no way of adapting it to Cleveland's General E. Burd Grubb, United States Minister to Spain, returned home. —— Edward W. Gould, a Wall Street broker, was killed at an amateur and could not be brought to interest themselves Wild West show on Staten Island, - The 69th Regiment formally opened the State Camp at Peckskill. == Stocks extremely dull, but generally firm without important change in prices The closing was confident; if it was not wholly

The Weather .- Indications for to-day : Warmer with rain. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 74 degrees; lowest, 61; average, 66 7-8.

The sympathy of all Americans without reference to party connections will be extended to Mr. Blaine and his family in the crushing domestic affliction which has overwhelmed them. For the third time within two years death has entered their circle, and this time with startling unexpectedness. Emmons Blaine, who was one of the spectators at the Minneapolis Convention and apparently in excellent health, has died suddenly and almost without warning to his family. He was a man of marked capacity for affairs, and had many social graces which endeared him to a large circle of friends. Since the death of Walker Blaine he has been frequently with his father, and the relations between them were very close and affectionate. Few public men have had deeper private griefs than this great American, who is honored at home and abroad. Poor in feeling must be the man whose heart will not be touched by the new sorrow which has darkened Mr. Blaine's home.

The weather was kind yesterday to the vast number of lovers of racing who annually make s pilgrimage to the Sheepshead Bay track to see the great Suburban run, for, though the skies did not smile, no rain fell to mar the leasure of the spectators, to retard the swift-feoted recers and to make the track a river of mud. The winner was Montana, with Major Dome second and Lamplighter third. The Suburban race is like the great Derby of England. It is a contest in which those high in the social world delight. Coaches and tally-hos carry many hundreds of those in the fashionworld' to the track; the boxes are filled with beautiful women and prominent men; the stand is radiant with bright colors and gay summer gowns, and through all the crowd when the herses are off is the thrill which is given by a magnificent race. Yesterday was no exception to the rule, and it was a notable gathering of 25,000 people which witnessed the triumph of Montana, the winner of the Suburban of 1892.

Mr. Morley has taken great offence at declarations in THE TRIBUNE and other Protectionist journals that Lord Salisbury's confession that Free Trade has been more or less of a failure in England is a good campaign document for Americans. He quotes these declarams in proof of the barm which the Prime Minister has done by arming American Protectionists with a powerful weapon for repelling the assaults of Free Trade in their own counbury's intervention on behalf of Protection in

own: "If Great Britain has one interest more of the spoils-grabbers and trading politicians than another it is that countries like France in some other States. To the plain people this and the United States should see the error of is an important recommendation. Many want their economical ways." Protectionists will him nominated for that reason only. This inthank Mr. Morley for his plainspoken discourse. fluence may not suffice to nominate him, be They have been contending for many years cause a great many Democrats know how little that a lower tariff in the United States was the deserved is his reputation in that respect, and supreme interest of England, but they have not expected that Mr. Gladstone's chief lieu- ably apt to be controlled by the "very hungry tenant would frankly admit the point. Mr. Smalley, who is one of the most consistent of American Protectionists, sums up the case in and the British will soon ruin the Americans." sentence to secure the re-election of President Harrison.

TAMMANY AT CHICAGO.

Hitherto Tammany has appeared in the National Conventions of the Democratic party simply as a disturbing element in the New-York delegation. But Tammany's position today is wholly different. Mr. Croker is virtually not merely the Tammany leader, but the leader of the entire representation from this State. The result of the last State campaign was to place the Democratic party of New-York absolutely in the hands of Tammany Hall. Governor Flower was Tammany's candidate and has been Tammany's Governor. The fraudulent Democratic majority in the Legislature at no time knew a will or wish that varied a hair's breadth from the determination of Richard Croker. Tammany is at Chicago, therefore, not as a faction, not as a band of guerillas, but as the regular Democracy of the State of New-York, seventy-two strong. When Mr. Cleveland was nominated in 1884 in defiance of Tammany's protests he had a large coherent following in the State and city delegations, so that, Tammany notwithstanding, he could be truthfully called New-York's candica e. But the extraordinary spectacle is presented to-day of hundreds of delegates from other States engaged in an attempt to force upon New-York the candidacy of a man who is repudiated by the entire representation of that State, who unanimously declare that he cannot carry New-York, that he cannot be elected, and that they would not favor him even if they were interested in no other man.

It will be a curious result if the outcry raised by Tammany is utterly disregarded. It will involve the humiliation of the Democratic machine from one end of the State to the other. It will serve notice to all the Democratic politicians who have been conspicuous in the vic tories of the party for the last ten years that they and their support are not regarded as necessary to the success of the Democratic National ticket, and that they can take their machine, built up at so much cest to the taxpayers and to the honor of the Democratic party, and do what they like with it. Croker, Murphy, Sheehan and McLaughlin will be warned by Foreign .- Mr. Gladsfone addressed a gatherieg Mr. Cleveland's nomination that they are held to be persons of no consequence, whose labors in the campaign are as ineffectual as their views. They will be branded as strikers, and will be subjected to the lash which they themselves have cracked so skilfully and so unmercifully. The machine now in charge of Democratic interests, not only for the State as a whole, but for each and every county, is today a Hill machine. It is the result of a process of construction and destruction which he with the aid of Murphy and Croker and Sheehan, has been contriving during seven long years. In many respects it is the most perfect as it is the most gigantic political engine that wit and deviltry have ever invented. Hostility to Cleveland is the prime principle on which It has been built, and it is now the only thing in the nature of a machine that exists in the interests of the Democratic party in this State.

Murphy told no more than the truth when he said in his manifesto that the nomination of Cleveland would mean the disbanding and Handicap, and the other winners at Sheepshead annihilation of this wonderful machine. There the ex-President, who sincerely look upon him in his candidacy. It is not likely that the dele gates from the other States understand this fact. Many of them are incapable of understanding it. New-York politics are too mysterious and complicated for the comprehension of the ordinary countryman. But even if they were clearly understood, even if it were generally believed that the nomination of Cleveland would make necessary the abandonment of the present Democratic machine and the construction of an entirely new one from new and untested materials, it would make no difference to the average Cleveland supporter. The some what amusing infatuation which the Free Trade leader inspires among his extensive following is of a kind that blinds the judgment and deceives the senses. Tammany as the whole of New-York is apparently being listened to with no more respect or patience than when her voice was merely that of a weak and disreputable faction from New-York City.

WHY MR. CLEVELAND HAS STRENGTH.

Ex-President Cleveland is undoubtedly the first choice of a large majority of Democrats. for reasons somewhat similar to those which made President Harrison the first choice of a large majority of Republicans. Both have been tried in office. Both have discharged the duties of the Presidency to the general satisfaction of their political supporters, and in some respects to the satisfaction of a considerable number of other citizens. Each is therefore believed to have elements of strength beyond those of the political organization he represents How far this is true in the case of Mr. Cleveland the election will show if he is nominated. But it is undeniable that much of his actual strength with Democrats is due to the belief that he has the confidence and would secure

the votes of many who are not Democrats. Mr. Cleveland contrived, while in office, to offend and disgust a great proportion of the active working and managing politicians of his party, and to do so on the pretext that he was profoundly devoted to the public interests. It is not necessary here to reiterate the evidence that there was much hypocrisy about this, and that he was actually using his power to the extent of his ability, first for his own advantage, and then for the advantage of his party, while he was declaring that "public office is a public trust." The fact just now important is that a great many people accepted his professions at their face value, and supposed that the President had offended politicians because he would not use his official power for the benefit of himself or his party, or as the managers of the party desired. Because the spoilshunting Democrats were to a large extent hostile to him, a great body of Democrats who want no office thought the President must have done his duty with extraordinary fidelity and courage. This impression serves him now, Hundreds of Democrats overlook the fact that the most prominent of his supporters are those the apotheosis of the American spirit of mawho held office or enjoyed profitable favors

under his Administration. They think much

of the fact that he enjoys the hostility of Tam-

America by this remarkable declaration of his | many Hall, of Hill's gang of plunderers, and | because Democratic conventions are remarkand very thirsty" elements of the party.

But a still greater element of strength is that Mr. Cleveland was believed to be satisfactory a single lucid sentence of his cable letter: to the conservative, financial and business in-"Open your market to British manufacturers | terests of the country. Undoubtedly there was with English labor at half the American price | some foundation for this belief. The management of the Treasury Department, though open There is enough common-sense in that single to serious criticism, was in many respects prudent and safe. Particularly in regard to silver coinage, the attitude of Mr. Cleveland was such as to command in a marked degree the favor of those who believed that change dangerous to the public welfare. It would have been strange indeed if a President representing this great commercial State, and closely associated with influential capitalists and business men in Wall Street, had not stoutly re sisted free silver coinage. But the fact that Mr. Cleveland did so, notwithstanding the overwhelming tendency of his party toward that and all other kinds of financial mischief, did give him the favor of many business men. It is not needful here to say that President Harrison has enlisted public confidence in a much greater degree in respect to the financial management of his Administration. Far less open to just criticism than that of the preceding Administration, his management has been wise and firm, and most heartily approved by business men of all parties. Should Mr. Cleveland be nominated, it would presently appear whether the business interests of the country prefer him, with a dangerous party behind him, to President Harrison with a party heartily in accord with his policy.

President Cleveland has strength in a measure because his party is weak and distrusted. He is supposed to be more worthy of confidence than the party which supports and which elected him. It is largely because Democrats realize that he has this one element of strength that many are in favor of his nomination. But it remains to be seen whether the party will consent again to be ruled by one who resists the wishes of the great majority of its voters, and who uses power for his own interests rather than for the interests of the party organization.

DEATH IN THE WATER. With the advent of sultry weather another scason's roll of deaths by drowning is begun. Many such fatalities have already been record ed, and others will probably be reported almost daily during the next three months. Their range of class and place and circumstance is wide. The street waif is drowned in the turbid water of the dock; and the proud young college athlete in the rolling sarf at the fashionable seaside resort. One victim cannot swim, and foolishly goes out beyond his depth : another underrates the force of tide and break ers; another is seized with cramps; another is throttled and dragged down by one he is endeavoring to rescue. In all the deplorable catalogue scarcely two cases are just alike in all

But in one respect they are nearly all identical, and that is in a certain thoughtlessness, or recklessness, or lack of judgment. Perhaps this is induced by the very act of swimming itself, with its exhilarating sense of freedom and of physical prowess. Nothing, save only the flight of a bird in the upper air, can equal the delight a swimmer feels, as he sustains himself in the unstable element, and cleaves his swift way through it with a simultaneous impulse of every muscle and nerve. This very circum stance, it may be, leads him to overrate his powers and to imperil his life. Certain it is that the vast majority of deaths by drowning occur through a neglect of certain simple rules that are impressed upon the mind of every colt, Tammany and Larchmont. —— Yale defeated Princeton at baseball by a score of 12 to 2. —— parts, composed of men who hate and despise and yet that so many swimmers seem to for-

What, for example, could be more obvious than that one who cannot swim should not venture beyond his depth? Who has not been warned of, and does not know, the danger of plunging into the water when fatigued or overheated? Who has not heard of Mrs. Partington, and does not know that her efforts to sweep back the tide were no more futile than those of even the strongest swimmer to master the breakers on the Atlantic Coast? Who has not been told of the desperate peril that always accompanies the attempt to rescue, singlehanded, a drowning person? These are all oft-told tales, yet it is the neglect of them that swells to such deplorable dimensions the list of "accidental" drownings.

Perhaps our repetition of these warnings will again prove vain and pass unheeded; though we would rather devote a column to warnings than a line to the record of a death by drowning. But it is reasonable to believe that if every swimmer, before he enters the water, be it ocean or lake or river, would only stop a moment and think, if he would only review in his mind the few simple principles we have mentioned and which he and everybody else must know, if, in brief, he would only exercise such caution as is reasonable on entering a strange, unstable and often deadly element, the joys of summer leisure would be far less often marred by these unnecessary tragedies.

THE WORLD'S CONGRESSES OF 1898. Not the least noteworthy feature of the World's Fair in 1893 will be what are known as the "World's Congresses" of various kinds. of which the Rev. Dr. John Henry Burrows, chairman of the General Committee on Religious Congresses, gives an interesting account in the last issue of "The Independent." The World's Congress Auxiliary, under the presidency of the Hon. Charles C. Bonney, has just issued its preliminary announcement and report; and the extent of the work it has undertaken may be judged from the fact that this report, not yet complete, fills more than two hundred and forty octavo pages. The Auxiliary has been organized into sixteen great departments, under which more than one hundred congresses, representing the religious and moral progress of mankind, are to be convened. In order to appreciate fully the value of this feature of the great Exposition, it is not at all necessary to depreciate the splendid exhibition of the world's material progress that will then be made. On the contrary, the two lines of progress are interdependent on each other. And while we are ready to rejoice over the evidences that will be given of man's triumph over matter, we would also remember that man does not live by bread alone, or machinery alone, or money alone, but that his highest life is found in his moral and intellectual progress. Surely it is a suggestive fact that such a display of moral and intellectual vitality will be made in a city which is popularly regarded as terialism.

It will interest all who purpose to attend the World's Fair, in other words, the majority

series of World's Conventions of Music and arousing resentment by his letter against free Surgery will meet. Music alone, to refer to now instructed for him be forced to give way only one of these departments, will probably to the two-thirds rule, history will indeed rehave an ampler recognition, as one of the finer features of civilization, than has ever before been given to it. The various projected musical congresses have been put in charge of able and competent men, and provision has been made by the Directory for the rendering of the noblest music in the halls to be built in Jackson Park. During the month of June World's Congresses relating to Temperance, Moral and Social Reform, Commerce and Finance will be held. In July there will be congresses relating to Literature, Science, Philosophy and Education. August is the month appointed for congresses relating to Engineering, Art, Architecture, Government, Law Reform and Political Science. From August 25, and extending through the month of September, the great religious congresses will be held, beginning with the ambitious Parliament of World's Religions, and the morerestricted, but not less interesting, Parliament of Christendem, followed by the Church, Interdenominational and Mission Congresses, and closing with the meetings of the Evangelical Alliance and the Sunday Rest Conventions. During the month of October Congresses of Labor, Trades, Occupations and Agriculture will be held, and in the opinion of many good judges, including Cardinal Gibbons, these may prove the most interesting of all. When it is remembered that all these great gatherings will not be merely local or sectional in their character, but representative of the whole world. their importance as registers of the world's thought and endeavor in these various lines of activity will be clearly appreciated. They will bring out, in a way never before attempted, the enduring triumphs of modern civilization, while at the same time they will offer a worthy platform to the great thinkers and reformers of the world, who have something to say of interest to humanity, either by way of criticism

Dr. Burrows naturally says much about the various religious congresses, and they will certainly arouse widespread interest. There has been some criticism of the proposed Parliament of World's Religions; but as it is to be managed by eminent Christian clergymen of unquestioned orthodoxy it is not likely that it will be antagonistic to Christianity. The other religious congresses will bring out the manysided activities of the Christian Churches, and their effect on the various denominations represented will doubtless be stimulating and help-

SUPERSTITION AND COINCIDENCE.

The popular superstition that good fortune never follows an enterprise which has been begun on a Friday is not justified by the traditions of the Columbus year. The most successful voyage ever undertaken was that which led to the discovery of a new world. That voyage symbolized good luck, and it was be gun on a Friday. It was on that day that Columbus set sail from Palos with his three caravels. It was on the same day of the week that he left the Canaries after refitting his squadron. When the Antilles had been discovered and the first colony founded at La Navidad, it was on a Friday that he cast off from land and set his rudder castward bearing tidings by which Europe was to be electrified. Columbus was a religious man, but he had too large a mind to be influenced by the petty superstitions of his age. If there be any magic in his name in the four-hundredth anniversary of his great achievement, it is a charm which deprives Friday of evil omen as a day for entering upon great undertakings. There are pessimistic croakers of the opposition camp who have been assuming that the Minneapolis nominations are doomed because they were made on a Friday. That is not the teaching of the Columbus year. Instead of consoling themselves with superstitious premonitions they and yet that so many swimmers seem to for-got the moment they reach the water's edge. would do better to hope that the Chicago pro-ceedings will be so happily timed as to yield a nomination on the same day.

This is a practical age which has overgrown its grewsome dread of graveyards and the number thirteen, and has ceased to heed the pos sible consequences of spilling salt on the table cover or of catching glimpses of the moon over the wrong shoulder. Small superstitions no longer have power to disturb healthful minds or to bewilder and fascinate the imagination. If men are now influenced at all by auguries or omens of good or evil fortune, it is from the deliberate reflection that what has happened once is likely to occur again. There is perhaps no popular proverb that is more generally credited than "History repeats itself." People always attach importance to coincidences and parallels, whether in politics or in everyday life. In the evolution of popular superstitions this is a curious illustration of the survival of the fittest. To forecast ill-luck from a glance at the moon over the wrong shoulder, or from starting on a journey or from entering upon a campaign on a Friday, is to convert an omnipresent Providence and the moral government of the human race into a capricious game of small chances. That class of superstitions sufficed for the childhood of the world. To recognize the fact that human history moves in cycles and that a correspondence in characters, careers and events in different periods involves repetitions and coincidences in results is to reduce Providence and moral government to an orderly and intelligent system of quise and effect. That class of superstitions is not unsuited to the mature development of the race.

Familiar illustrations of these historical analogies may be taken from public life. In 1884 there were many well-balanced minds uninfluenced by partisanship which accepted the theory of coincidences as foreordaining Mr. Blaine to defeat. In character, popularity, genius and public services his career bore a close resemblance to that of Henry Clay and since the one had been fated to be the greatest American of his times yet had been defeated for the Presidency, the teaching of history seemed to be that the other was destined to the same experience. In 1888 there was another parallel equally striking. Mr. Cleveland was a candidate for re-election just as Mr. Van Buren had been in 1840. They were the only two Presidents ever elected by the people from New-York, Mr. Fillmore and Mr. Arthur having been chosen as Vice-Presidents. Each was a candidate for re-election on a low-tariff platform, and each was opposed and defeated by a Harrison. The law of coincidences was most remarkably carried out in This year another parallel is to be drawn,

and if it proves equally true the study of coincidences may become a favorite recreation in American politics. Martin Van Buren, elected President from New-York in 1836 and defeated by a Western Harrison in 1840, was a candidate for renomination in 1844. A large majority of the delegates were pledged to his support, but after leading in the balloting time and again he was finally defeated by the operation of the two-thirds rule. The main cause of his defeat was a letter written in opposition

of adult citizens of the country, to learn what | to the annexation of Texas-a leading Southern these great congresses are to be and when they issue of the time. If Mr. Cleveland be defeatwill take place. During the month of May a ed for a third nomination in consequence of the Drama, the Public Press, and Medicine and coinage, and if the large majority of delegates peat itself. In that event faith in coincidences will be set down as the most potent of all latter-day superstitions.

CLOSING THE COLLEGE YEAR.

The commencements of some of the leading colleges have already taken place, notably those of Princeton and Cornell, but this last week in June is the commencement season par excellence. In scores of institutions throughout the country the graduating classes will to-day listen to baccalaureate sermons in which the college president will utter his last words of advice and admonition to the young men who have been under his care for the last four years, or some distinguished divine will fortify the souls of the candidates for degrees with the best wisdom which his years and experience can bring to bear upon them. It is not probable that the hundreds of young men who listen to such sermons to-day will long remember much of them; and there are those who feel disposed to write down the baccalaureate as one of the legacies of the past which is lagging superfluous on the modern stage. It is a time-honored custom, truly, but with out doubt it is still useful in many cases, and it is to be devoutly hoped that the time is far distant when the pleasant and certainly sometimes profitable exercise is given over. Then, midway of the week, the commence

ments will be held, the honors distributed, the degrets awarded, and another army of young men will go forth more or less well equipped for what some of the commencement orators will be certain to denominate "life." The college ambitions, struggles, rivalries, are over. How well have its opportunities been improved? To what use has been all this expenditure of time, effort and money? In spite of the stout contention of Mr. Carnegie and those who think with him that a college course is a bar rather than a help to success in business life, our colleges are increasing in number and the graduating classes are yearly growing larger. The general average of intelligence for the country is being raised; and no reflecting person will deny that this is a good thing. For some of the host who go forth from college halls in these last days of June the four years' course has been simply the gateway for professional studies now to be entered upon. Hundreds will engage in business activities in some form or other. For few, let us hope, have the college studies been merely a preparation for a life of indolence and case The college course has been in vain if it has not developed the manhood in the young men who are now completing it; if it has not made them more symmetrical and well-balanced; if it has not made them good all-around men, while at the same time in most, if not all, cases disclosing the particular bent of each one's mind. It is not the things learned that make up the highest good of the four years devoted to college work; it is the discipline, the mental training, grasp and quickness thus acquired which is the chief thing. The college examinations and the diplomas which are their se quence disclose little on this point.

Moreover, in the little world of which most of our colleges are the centre there is valuable knowledge of human nature to be gained; the rough corners are mercilessly rubbed off and characters are largely formed, or at least their general trend is determined. Herein lies one great advantage which the college or university in a small city or town, where the students are of necessity massed together, has over one situated in a big city with no dormitory system and little opportunity for homogeneous life. Conduct, Matthew Arnold has said, is threefourths of life. And conduct is determined by character. On this point the college years are potent, if not decisive. This is the touchstone by which the value of a college training is to be tested. The college which turns out profound scholars is less successful than the one from which comes year after year a company of men with well-established principles and well-moulded characters. Any discussion of the value of a college education which leaves out this point omits the most vital matter of all.

The new president of Cornell University has proved himself in many ways to be a broad and liberal-minded man. In no respect has this been more strikingly shown than by his recent statement that, while by early training and predilections he was a believer in Free Trade, he had, on studying the question for himself, become convinced that Protection is the true and wise policy for the United States. Several of our colleges have been charged with being hotbeds of Free Trade. This is because their professors of political economy have been, in President Harrison's capital phrase, "Students of maxims, rather than markets": because they have not, like Dr. Schurman, studied the great question in its practical bearings and in the light, not of fine-span theories, but of the actual condition, needs and possibili-ties of this Republic. It is a satisfaction to know that the new president of Cornell is in line with the predominant sentiment of the country on this vitally important issue.

The past week bids fair to take rank among the hottest that New-York has ever known in June. And yet the astronomers have the assurance to assert that summer has not begun yet, and is not due until Monday night or Tuesday morning. have been blistered by a temperature above 90 for at least four days last week have a more realizing sense" of the presence of summer than any astronomer in his watch-tower can obtain.

General Dyrenforth's rain-making experiments last summer have been so thoroughly discredited by veteran meteorologists of high standing, and especially by the Smithsonian expert, Mr. George E. Curtis, who accompanied the expedition to Midland, that further appropriations for this purpose by Congress impress the scientific world as wasteful and worse than wasteful. Singularly enough, the House has left the item in the appropriation till after making great pretences of economy, and now the Senate is asked to approve it also. If legislators would read what Professor William M Davis, of Harvard College, has written in "The American Meteorological Journal" for last March on the theory of rain-making, and consult Mr. Curtis as to the actual facts, they could hardly fail to see the folly of further Government patronage of this scheme. Certainly, if there is anything of value in it, private capital could well afford to take it up and secure a monopoly of it.

There is a fine chance for the owners of vacant lots in the city to help on a good work with no cost to themselves. The Charity Organization Society is desirous of securing the use for the summer of two adjoining lots as a playground for children who would otherwise be compelled to spend their time in the streets. The idea is to enclose the ground and provide wheelbarrows, shovels, swings and other means of diversion for poor children, whose playing will be under the direction of a matron. A generous woman is ready to pay the cost of the undertaking, estimated at \$1,000, as soon as the lots are furnished. It will be regrettable if the society is unable to accept her offer through a failure of somebody to permit

his unoccupied property to be used for this ex-

Contractors are wont to follow their own sweet will when working for the city. The menwho are doing the masonry work on the new Criminal Courts Building in Centre-st. were required by their contract to complete the work in 500 days. That period expired on May 19, but the work is not finished, and is not likely to be for eight or nine months to come. The penalty for running beyond the prescribed date was to be \$100 a day, and the Corporation Counsel has been requested to enforce it. This is a novelty in New-York, and it remains to be seen whether or not the city treasury will be enriched to the extent of \$25,000 or \$30,000 from this source. Doubtless the contractors will carry the matter into the courts, and make a bitttr fight against being mulcted as per contract. The contract ought to be enforced, nevertheless. That is what it was made for. The contractors voluntarily assumed the risk they have run, and ought to take the consequences.

PERSONAL.

Since Mr. Labouchere appended his name to a Salvation Army appeal a fortnight or more ago, there

Mrs. Fanny D. Paul, daughter of A. J. Drexel, of Philadelphia, who died in Carlsbad last week, weni abroad two months ago, and was accompanied by her father, hu-band and children. No special anxiety was left regarding her health until two weeks ago, when typhoid symptoms developed. She had the best of medical attendance. Archdencon Farmr is credited by "The London

News," with a wish that memorials might be erected in Westminster Abbey of such reformers as William Lloyd Garrison, such rulers as Grant, Lineta and Washington, and such authors as Hawthorns and Lowell, but the old difficulty of space, as has been announced, prevents. At the present moment there is positively room for only two statues more, Tongson

Out in Chicago they refer to Dr. Harper, president of that new university, as "the grand old watchdo

That M. Pasteur has discovered a cure for epilepsy is a rumor now current in Europe. When the story first became public, many people, including newspaper men, proceeded to the Pasteur Institute, to verify, if possible, the report. The doctor was displeased, and eclared that no one had been authorized to say anything about the work in the institute. He admitted, hawever, that he had been carrying on experiments in the hope of discovering a cure for epilepsy, and that he had faith in the results.

Professor A. G. Shocum, of Corning, N. Y., has lected president of Kalamazoo College, and will begin

The most valuable and costly present received by he King and Queen of Denmark at the recent celebration of their golden wedding is said to have been massive sliver table service, the gift of the landed propriet rs of the Kingdom. The work is the largest sliver production ever made in Denmark. It weight almost 450 pounds.

Professor Charles A. Briggs was present at a social meeting of Presbyterians of Central New-York in syracuse last Tuesday evening, and after the supper he was invited to speak on the subject of "Church Unity," although "Presbyterian Unity" was the phase of that subject to which he gave his attention.

Count Lee Telstei, according to Russian papers, is riously ill in the village of Begitshevka, where he has been working in the interest of the starving The Countess, when she heard of her husband's sickness, hurried off to the town from Moscow, where she has been during the greater part of the winter. She hoped to persuade the Count to return to his estate, Jassuaja Polijana, to take a rest and submit to the care of a doctor. As the Countins no confidence in physicians and believes that they do more harm than good, it is not likely that he will follow his wife's advice.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

A correspondent of "The Christian Union" tells at ane-dote concerning the late Rev. Dr. Samuel A. Clark, of Elizabeth, N. J., a well known clerical with who yet knew perfectly well the proper limits of levity and never wounded a friend's feelings or marred sacred place or moment with his irrepressible fur sacred place or moment with his irrepressible fun At the First Church Congress held in New-York in the year 1874, a friend leaned forward and whispered "What, Brother Clark! are you going to read an essa

"Certainly," was the immediate reply; "I am known

A young saleswoman in a drygoods store, who had set sold a quantity of goods to a lady, asked:

"Will you have the goods sent, or take them with

"Do you expect that I am going to carry a bundle like that?" asked the shopper, indignantly.
"Oh, no, madam," answered the saleswoman, miss tress of herself. "I supposed your carriage was at the door, and that you might prefer to take your pure Recently the Friends' Meeting House in Odon, Ind.;

was supplied with an organ through the efforts of the younger element in the church, who believe that oven Quakers should move with the times. Whereupon a number of the conservatives showed what they thought of the proceeding by smashing the windows.

thought of the proceeding by smasning the windows.

Boothbay's museums, both public and private, enjoy quite a wide celebrity, but of an old jug handle in the office of Lawyer Kenniston, the queerest story if told. This handle, it is said, was accidentally brebsi from the jug on board a dory at the "Hanks" during a fishing cruise. A year later the same crew were in the same locality after codfish, when William T. Meddox, the man who had broken off the handle, pulled in a big fish with a queer, tumor-like growth in the region of the stomach. He was about to throw the fish overboard, thinking it was diseased, when one of the party proposed dissecting it. It was done, and the post-morten disclosed the old jug handle, which, on being put in its old place of usefulness, fitted perfectly.—(Kennebec Journal.

Jonathan C. Davies, a Welshman, who has lived for sixteen years in Patagonia, has just published a book about that little-known country. There is a Welsh The original number was 150 but it is now 3,000. forty miles long and four broad, and well protected by ranges of hills. It was not until 1877 colony showed signs of prosperity, and even now the colonists have to struggle with fears and danger that would daunt any but a hardy and determined

"What's the matter now?"

"I just threw a poet out of the window; and his wife, who was waiting for him below, has presented one of our insurance coupons at the cashler's desk. He had it on him! Another \$500 gone, when \$2 would have bought not only his poem but his eventasting grafitude."—(Puck. Some members of the Pennsylvania Funeral Di-

rectors' Association want to establish a college for the higher education of undertakers, such a college to give a degree to those who are graduated from it "Yes," said the man of '92 carelessly, "we let the

annex girls have the surgent prize these years. It pleases them, don't you know, and there are so few of the college hottors that are open to them." And the annex mald he said it to merely repeated softly, "Let!"—(Boston Transcript. An interesting wedding was recently celebrated in

Linlithgow, Scotland. It was of a couple nearly seventy years of age, who had been lovers in the

A Poor Performance.—Young Hopeful—Mamma, did you tell papa 1'd got to have a bicycle!

Mamma—Yes, but he said he couldn't afford it.

"Course he'd say that; but what did you do?"

"I argued in favor of it, but he refused."

"Argued! Huh! If it ud been anything you wanted for your own self, you'd cried a little, au'then you'd got it."—(Street & Smith's Good News.

That contemner of all things American, Labouchet "Truth " gave the following list of articles collected in Piccadilly by a lady wearing one of the long trains now in vogue;

of the long trains now in vogue;

2 cigar-ends,
5 cigarette do,
A pertion of a porkpie,
7 halrpins,
4 toothpicks,
1 stem of a clay-pipe,
3 fragments of orange-peel,
1 slice of cat's-ment,
Half the sole of a boot,
1 ping of tobacco (chewed),
Straw, mud, scraps of paper, and miscellaneous
street refuse, ad lib.

"Unfortunately," remarks "The London Globe,
"the moral effect of this is a little weakened by the
fact that the same list appeared, word for word, in The

fact that the same list appeared, word for word, in The New York Tribune a few weeks ago."